

CUSTOMER NO.: 24498

PATENT
PU010185Remarks/Arguments

In the Final Office Action dated October 9, 2007, it is noted that claims 1-20 are pending; that claims 1, 2, 5 and 20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102; and that claims 1, 5, and 7-10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102.

By this response, entry of this response, reconsideration of the application, and allowance of the claims are respectfully requested.

Rejection Of Claims 1, 2, 5, And 20 Under 35 U.S.C. §102

Claims 1, 2, 5 and 20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 as being anticipated by US Patent 5,325,131 to Penney ("*Penney*"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 is the independent base claim from which claims 2, 5, and 20 depend directly.

Contrary to the assertion on page 2 of the present Office Action, Penney does not teach, show, or suggest the claimed limitation of, "generating an internal component video signal in a particular format". The HDTV signals cited in the Office action are externally supplied "from HDTV sources" and not internally generated, as defined in claim 1. See *Penney* at col. 2, lines 27-30.

Contrary to the assertion on page 2 of the present Office Action, Penney does not teach, show, or suggest the claimed limitation of, "processing the received first and second video signals". See page 7 of Office Action wherein it is admitted that *Penney* (misreferenced as "*Bannister*") does not include teachings of the processing elements. *Penney* appears to teach that the master control switcher operates to select a video signal from among the video signals input to the switcher and to output the selected signal in a standard video format. See *Penney* at col. 2, lines 22-24. However, as later agreed on page 7 of the present Office Action, *Penney* is silent about any processing of the video signals in addition to selection and format conversion of the video signals, as defined in claim 1.

Contrary to the assertion on page 3 of the present Office Action, *Penney* does not teach, show, or suggest the claimed limitations of, "selecting, in the second stage, one of the converted video signal and the processed second video signal; and providing

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the selected video signal from the second stage selecting step as an output." Penney consistently provides two different and unselected outputs labeled as "NTSC OUT" and "HDTV OUT" as the outputs of his system. Moreover, since Penney does not teach any "processing" of the video signals, Penney cannot be construed to teach that a selection could be made between two signals wherein one signal is "the processed second video signal". In fact, Penney's auxiliary selector always provides as outputs both a standard signal and its HDTV counterpart, regardless of whether the selected input is an HDTV signal or a standard analog format signal.

In light of these important differences, it is submitted that Penney does not teach, show or suggest all the elements defined in claim 1. As a result, it is further submitted that Penney does not anticipate or make obvious the limitations defined in claim 1 and the claims directly dependent thereon. Therefore, it is believed that claims 1, 2, 5, and 20 are allowable under 35 U.S.C. §102 and 35 U.S.C. §103. Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Rejection of Claims 3-4 under 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 3-4 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Penney in view of U.S. Patent 4,743,958 to Bannister et al. (hereinafter "*Bannister*"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Applicants submit that these two claims are patentable based upon their direct dependence from claim 1, because Bannister fails to cure the deficiencies in the teachings of Penney as applied to claim 1.

Bannister was added to Penney because it was stated that Penney did not disclose the limitation of one of the video formats being "a YUV video format". See the *present Office Action at page 5*. Bannister's alleged teachings were described in a prior response and, for the sake of brevity, will not be repeated herein. From the prior response, it should be apparent that Bannister does not disclose or suggest the features of (1) generating an internal component video signal in a particular format; (2) processing the received first and second video signals; (3) selecting, in the first stage, one of the internal component video signal and the processed first input video signal; (4) selecting, in the second stage, one of the converted video signal (converted from the selected video signal from the first stage selecting step) and the processed second

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video signal; and (5) providing the selected video signal from the second stage selecting step as an output. Thus, Bannister and Penney do not teach, show, or suggest the elements defined in claims 3 and 4, both dependent from claim 1.

In light of the remarks above, it is believed that the elements of claims 3 and 4 would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art upon a reading of Penney and Bannister, either separately or in combination. Thus, it is submitted that claims 3 and 4 are allowable under 35 U.S.C. §103. Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Rejection of Claims 5 and 6 under 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 5-6 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Penney in view of U.S. Patent 6,697,110 to Jaspers et al. (hereinafter "*Jaspers*"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Applicants submit that these two claims are patentable based upon their dependence from claim 1, because Jaspers fails to cure the deficiencies in the teachings of Penney as applied to claim 1.

Jaspers was added to Penney because it was stated that Penney did not disclose the step of "utilizing a video format matrix converter" as defined in claim 6 from which claim 7 depends directly. *See the present Office Action at page 5.* Jaspers' alleged teachings were described in a prior response and, for the sake of brevity, will not be repeated herein. From the prior response, it should be apparent that Jaspers does not teach, show, or suggest the steps of generating an internal component video signal in a particular format; processing the received first and second video signals; selecting, in the first stage, one of the internal component video signal and the processed first input video signal; selecting, in the second stage, one of the converted video signal (converted from the selected video signal from the first stage selecting step) and the processed second video signal; and providing the selected video signal from the second stage selecting step as an output. Thus, Jaspers and Penney do not teach, show, or suggest the elements defined in claims 6 and 7, both dependent from claim 1.

In light of the remarks above, it is believed that the elements of claims 6 and 7 would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art upon a reading of

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Penney and Jaspers, either separately or in combination. Thus, it is submitted that claims 6 and 7 are allowable under 35 U.S.C. §103. Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Rejection of Claims 8, 11-16 and 19 under 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 8, 11-16 and 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Penney in view of U.S. Patent 5,325,131 to Kim et al. (hereinafter "Kim"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 8 and 15 are independent apparatus claims including limitations substantially similar to those found in method claim 1. Claims 11-14 depend, either directly or indirectly, from claim 8. Claims 16 and 19 depend directly from claim 16.

Kim was added to Penney because it was stated that "Bannister et al. [sic] explicitly does not disclose the claimed first and second video processors" See the present Office Action at page 7. But Kim does not cure the deficiencies of Penney with respect to the "internal component video signal", "a second switch", "a component video format output" (claim 8), and "means for providing ... an output" (claim 15). For all the reasons recited above and with respect to the application of Penney to claim 1, it is submitted that Kim and Penney do not teach, show, or suggest the elements defined in independent claims 8 and 15 and the claims dependent thereon, namely, claims 11-14 and claim 16 and 19, respectively.

In light of the remarks above, it is believed that the elements of claims 8, 11-16 and 19 would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art upon a reading of Penney and Kim, either separately or in combination. Thus, it is submitted that claims 8, 11-16 and 19 are allowable under 35 U.S.C. §103. Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Rejection of Claims 9, 17, and 18 under 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 9, 17, and 18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Penney in view Kim and further in view of Bannister. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 9 depends directly from claim 8, whereas claims 17 and 18 depend, either directly or indirectly, from claim 15. Bannister was added to the combination of Kim and

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Penney because it was said that the latter combination of references did not disclose the limitation of the various formats including an RGB video format and a YUV video format. *See present Office Action at page 9.*

As already discussed above with respect to independent claims 8 and 15, Kim and Penney fail to teach, show, or suggest at least the limitations of "internal component video signal", "a second switch", "a component video format output" (claim 8), and "means for providing ... an output" (claim 15). As already discussed above with respect to the correspondingly similar limitations in claim 1, the addition of Bannister to Penney does not cure the deficiencies in the teachings of Penney with respect to at least these limitations. By extension, it can be said that the addition of Bannister to the combination of Penney and Kim also does not cure the deficiencies in the teachings of the combined references with respect to at least these limitations. For all the reasons recited directly above and in the prior related sections of this response, it is submitted that Bannister, Kim, and Penney do not teach, show, or suggest the elements defined in dependent claims 9, 17 and 18.

In light of the remarks above, it is believed that the elements of claims 9, 17, and 18 would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art upon a reading of Penney, Kim, and Bannister, either separately or in combination. Thus, it is submitted that claims 9, 17, and 18 are allowable under 35 U.S.C. §103. Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Rejection of Claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. §103

Claim 10 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Penney in view Kim, Bannister, and Jaspers. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 10 depends directly from claim 9. The combination of Penney, Kim, and Bannister has already been discussed in the section immediately above in this response. Jaspers was added to the combination of Kim, Bannister, and Penney because it was said that the latter combination of references did not disclose the limitation of the predetermined format being YUV and the format converter comprising an RGB to YUV video format matrix converter. *See present Office Action at page 10.* But Jaspers does not cure the deficiencies in the teachings of Kim, Bannister, and Penney as already discussed above with respect to claims 1, 8 and 9.

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For all the reasons recited directly above and in the prior related sections of this response, it is submitted that Jaspers, Bannister, Kim, and Penney do not teach, show, or suggest the elements defined in dependent claim 10. It is believed that the elements of claim 10 would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art upon a reading of Penney, Kim, Bannister, and Jaspers, either separately or in combination. Thus, it is submitted that claim 10 is allowable under 35 U.S.C. §103. Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that all the claims pending in this patent application are in condition for allowance. Entry of this amendment, reconsideration of the application, and allowance of all the claims are respectfully solicited.

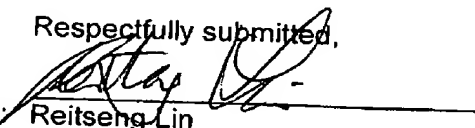
If, however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues requiring adverse final action in any of the claims now pending in the application, it is requested that the Examiner contact the applicant's attorney at (609) 734-6813, so that a mutually convenient date and time for a telephonic interview may be scheduled for resolving such issues as expeditiously as possible.

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In the event there are any errors with respect to the fees for this response or any other papers related to this response, the Director is hereby given permission to charge any shortages and credit any overcharges of any fees required for this submission to Deposit Account No. 07-0832.

Respectfully submitted,

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